

Glofitamab monotherapy induces high complete response rates and manageable safety in Chinese patients with heavily pretreated relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

Yu-Qin Song,¹ Hui-Lai Zhang,² Hui-Qiang Huang,³ Qing-Yuan Zhang,⁴ Hong-Mei Jing,⁵ Chao Wang,⁶ Chun Wu,⁶ Dong-Hang Li,⁶ Yu Dai,⁷ Kathryn Humphrey⁸ and Jun Zhu¹

¹Key Laboratory of Carcinogenesis and Translational Research (Ministry of Education), Peking University Cancer Hospital & Institute, Beijing, China; ²Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute and Hospital, Tianjin, China; ³Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center,

Guangzhou, China; ⁴Harbin Medical University Cancer Hospital, Harbin, China; ⁵Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing, China; ⁶Roche (China) Holding Ltd., Shanghai, China; ⁷Roche R&D Center (China) Ltd., Shanghai, China and ⁸Roche Products Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, UK

Correspondence:
J. ZHU - zhujun@cSCO.org.cn

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

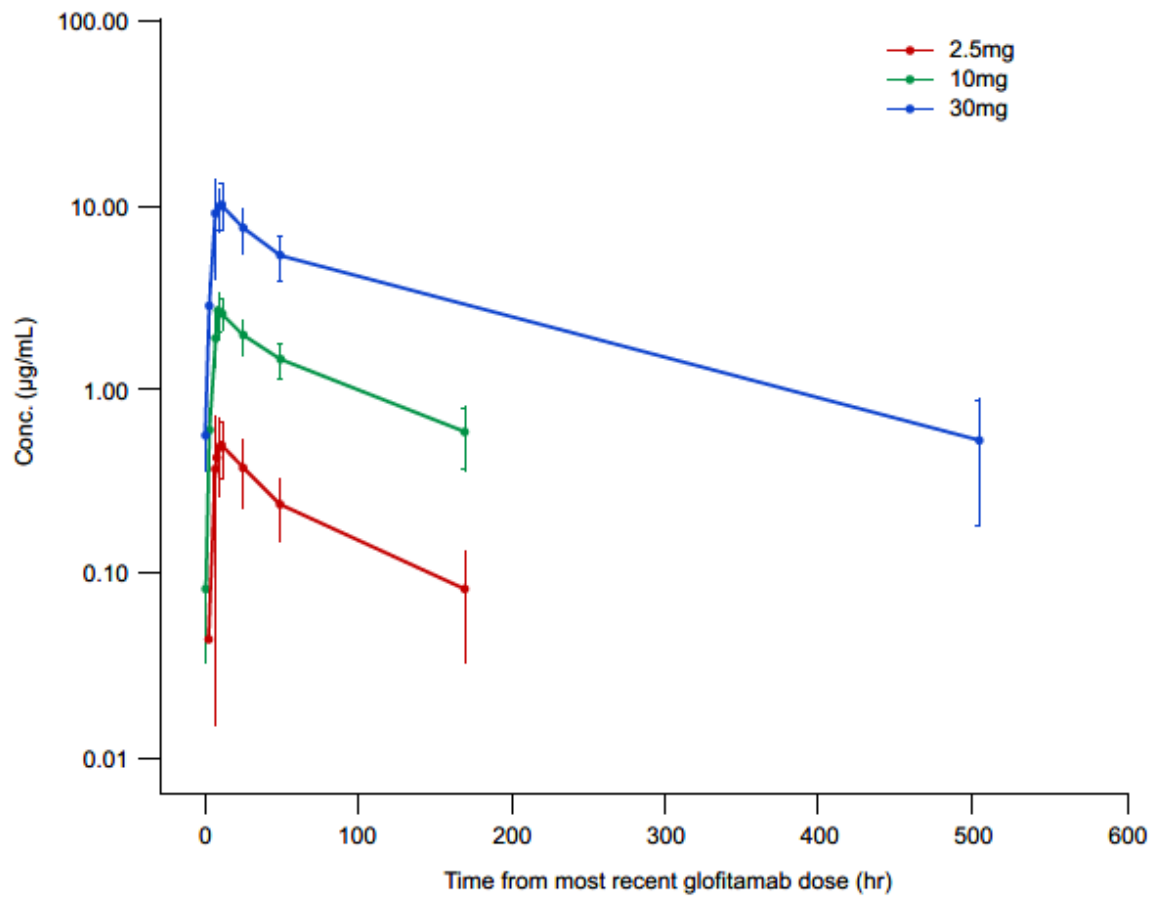
Supplementary Table S1. Any grade AEs occurring in ≥10% of patients

(safety population).

AE — No. of patients (%)	N=30
Any AE	30 (100.0)
Most common AEs (≥10%)	
Cytokine release syndrome	19 (63.3)
Anemia	17 (56.7)
Decreased white blood cell count	16 (53.3)
Decreased neutrophil count	14 (46.7)
Decreased platelet count	13 (43.3)
Hypoalbuminemia	10 (33.3)
Increased ALT	9 (30.0)
Pyrexia	9 (30.0)
Decreased lymphocyte count	8 (26.7)
Increased AST	8 (26.7)
Increased C-reactive protein	8 (26.7)
Hypertriglyceridemia	7 (23.3)
Hyponatremia	7 (23.3)
Hypertension	6 (20.0)
Hypocalcemia	6 (20.0)
Infusion-related reaction	6 (20.0)
Cough	5 (16.7)
Hyperuricemia	5 (16.7)
Hypokalemia	5 (16.7)
Pain	5 (16.7)
Diarrhea	4 (13.3)
Herpes zoster	4 (13.3)
Increased blood bilirubin	4 (13.3)
Increased blood pressure	4 (13.3)
Abdominal distension	3 (10.0)
Constipation	3 (10.0)
Hypochloremia	3 (10.0)
Hypophosphatemia	3 (10.0)
Increased blood glucose	3 (10.0)
Increased serum ferritin	3 (10.0)

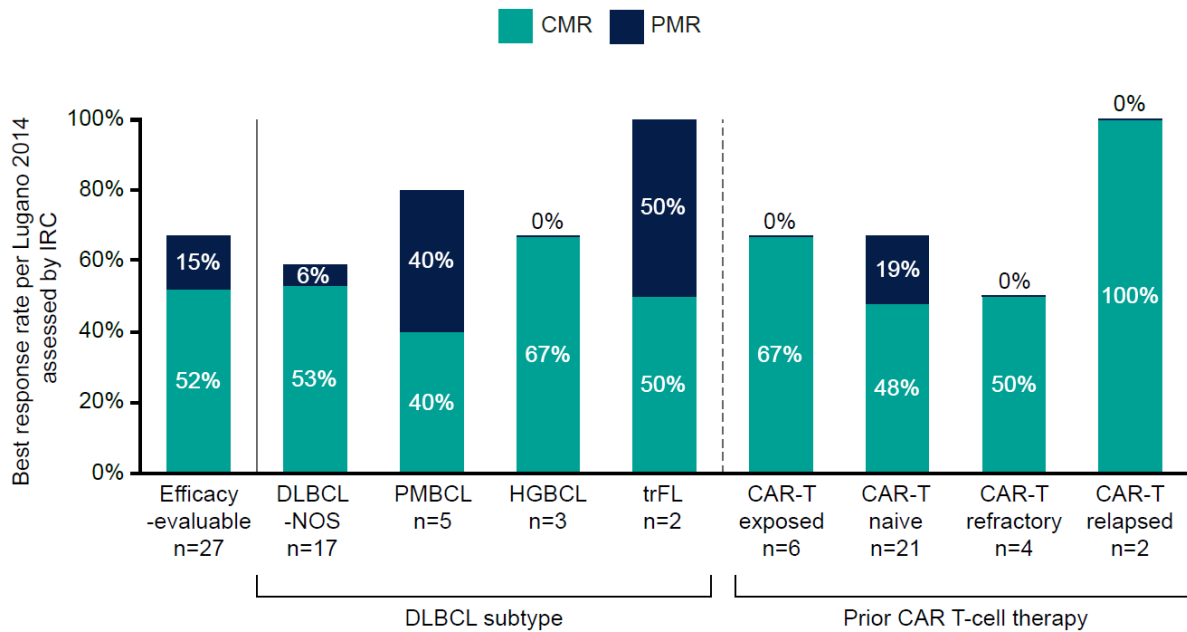
AE: adverse event; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase.

Supplementary Figure S1. Mean (\pm SD) glofitamab serum concentration versus time profiles (PK population)*.



*Only Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 data are included due to intensive PK sampling.
Conc.: concentration; hr: hour; PK: pharmacokinetic; SD: standard deviation.

Supplementary Figure S2. Best response rate (assessed by IRC using Lugano 2014 criteria) in patients who received glofitamab, by DLBCL subtype and CAR T-cell therapy treatment status.



CAR-T: chimeric antigen receptor T-cell; CMR: complete metabolic response; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; HGBCL: high-grade B-cell lymphoma; IRC: independent review committee; NOS: not otherwise specified; PMBCL: primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma; PMR: partial metabolic response; trFL: transformed follicular lymphoma.